THE UNEMPLOYED.

mittee, and What They Have Done-Committee Walt on the Central Park their Meeting-The Unemployed to reh to Central Park this Morning, En

ed at the above number up to about 12 o'clock, at which hour they had received between two and three thousand names. They then adjourned, for the pur he purpose of proceeding down town and waiting on the Commissioners, and to return again by 4 or 5 o'clock P. M., and report the success of their interview with the Beard to the various delegates, who meanwhile remained a their room, amusing themselves as best they could, and altring over various subjects.

About five o'clock, Mr. Charles Smith, one of the Excentive Commistee, returned to the rooms alone, wherewere the commission by the anxious delegates, to all of which he replied substantially as follows:—

We went down to the Commissioners office, in Nassau street, at two o'clock, and were there informed by the exist, that the Commissioners would have no meeting unserved, at two o'clock, and were there informed by the court, that the Commissioners would have no meeting unserved, at two o'clock in the evening. We, however, sent in a memorial to them, informing them that it had been through the workingmen that the \$250,000 was got through the Common Council, for the Central Park, and demanding that none be employed on the works in the park thy them the state of the committee?

Mr. Sarrin—They have gone to get some dinner, I believe.

Voices—Why didn't you go with them?

Mr. Smrni—They have gone to get some dinner, I beleve.

Voices—Why didn't you go with them?

PEARER—Because I had my dinner. I met a friend
down town to day, and he asked me to go into Sweeney's
with him and get some dinner—and I went.

Voice—Yes, that is all you care about us. We appoint
you to go down town and attend to our business for
us, and instead of that you go off and get dinners and oyster uppers. That's a damned pretty way to serve us—
inn'ig I move that we all go to work and attend to our
ownbusiness'hereafter and not trust to any one to do it for
us, br all they care about is themselves.

M. Smrni—Well, I can't help what you do. You can't
blane a hungry man for going and getting a good dinner
when he gets a chance—can you?

Voice—No, no; you did right.

After some more crossfires about the dinner, Mr. Smith
recuped:—The rest of the committee, I presume, will be
here n a few minutes, now, and report to you their proceedings down town, and what is best to be done by you.

THE LABORING MAN'S LAMENTE.

THE LABORING MAN'S LAMENTY

What nows is this that pains our cars

What news is this that pains our cars
As we return each day;
"No work, Pa: no money yet?"
Our little children say.

'Can't you get work?" our children cry;
"Can't you get us some bread?

Ye've had no dinner, dear Papa,
And little brother's dead.

On, Papa, try the grocery store—
He may give you some bread—
Ve are so very hungry
We wish that we were dead.

Yhy don't you try and get some work?
Our neighbors all get foed:
Providence less bountiful?
Or is our God less good?

Dahl God is good, but they have friends
Both powerful and great,
Who help them out in these dull times,
But leave us to our fate.

efficien was received on the part of the au

report of the day's proceedings, substantially as follows:—

MR. REELER'S REPORT.

The committee waited on the Central Park Commissioners this afternoon, and learned that they would neither see the committee then or admit the reporters, so that no one but themselves can now what they do. We have, therefore, no means left us for knowing whether they do anything fer the working men or not. We have told them that the workingmen were the first to get the money for the Central Park improvement, and that they should enly none but those recommended by the committee; but they do not seem to care anything for us. They say they will not employ only such men as they please, and we were given but yesterday to understand that no men had been yet employed on the park; but instead of that, they, as we are told, set some five hundred men who are now at work there. They now say that they have not money enough to employ men all but I say to them if they cannot do it with the that, they, as we are told, set some five hundred men who are now at work there. They now say that they have not money enough to employ us all; but I say to them, if they cannot do it with the \$1.000 which the Comptroller offers to pay them a day for the present that they can issue bonds or scrip, and pay off the men with them. They could very easily do this, the same to be certified to and paid by the Comptroller, when the appropriation of \$250,600 was all raised on bonds and mortgages. If they would do this we could pay our rest and grocery bills and such like things with the scrip, just as well as we could if we had the money in cash, because it would then be just the same, or just as good to our landlords and grocerymen as the money. They don't want to employ. If they did they would do so at succe, and notbe putting us off and hunbugging us sofrom day to day. If they don't do so by to morrow, though, we will make them. They would very well like to see us all starve, or bug of them for bread; but we won't do it. They say we have got our pockets full of money, and don't want we'k, and that we are only doing this for the purpose of policial capital; but we will show them whether we are or not. I would like to see any of us have any unnoney now, a they say. They lie when they say that we have mademoney out of this thing, and they know it. I should like tasee them do anything with us if they don't est us to work. As for that money that they have, it was appropriated by the Common Council for our benefit, and for the purpose of setting all of us to work. They also want to pay of the men who are at work on the Park but once a week. Isay they shall pay every man they have there every night as soon as his day's work is done. They can just as weld to it then as at the end of the week, and we all wantour money as soon as it is carned, and we will have it too. When Mr. Flagg said he would pay into the hands of thtCommissioners of the offer, and they said it wassoo much trouble to them to have it in that way, and the th

men each, and wist the devil do they care for us poor sellows, who are sarving?

Voices—Nothing at all, damn them; they are our enemies.

REKIRSH—No, the Commissioners are only trying to humber us, for there is not to be anything done for us; if there is, it is time for u to make them do it. We have been waiting for them and running and waiting on them long enough, and its now time that we do something for ourselves, for we must get work—we can't starre. We have now tried evrything, the same as they did in France in the time c the Revolution. Before that broke out the people tried everything to make their rulers do what was right, but hey would not hear to them, and so the people had to take matters in their own hands, and get what they wanted. Just so it is here with us; we have tried everything to get work, and we cannot; so now we have to make them give us work, whether they will or not. It is time for us, assworking men, to demand work as our right, and to tell these Commissioners that they shall employ is: We tell them these men must be employed; if they can employ one thousand they can employ five thousand just as well; for if they don't have money enough to payso many, then they can issue the enryloyed; if they can employ one thousand they can employ five thousand doi't want to do anything for us. I'll tell you what we shall so in the morning, though; we will all get together in oir wards, and march then in a body, and demand of the Commissioners work, and if they don't employ us, why, we will employ ourselves. (Applause.) If we will all meet at the Central Park to attend to the men there, and we will do it ourselves. There are three clerks at the office of the Central Park to attend to the men there, and we will go there in the morning, and the men of each ward march up to the Central Park to attend to the men there, and we will go there in the morning, and the men of each ward march up to the Central Park to attend to the men there, and to go the contral park at seven o'clock in the morning, and the me

Well, you areno worse off than the rest of us;

Mr. Smill—Well, I dare say there are; but I only spoke of this fact to prove that I had not made any money out of the workingmen's movement.

After some further general conversation among the delegates, they adjourned to meet this morning as above.

ANOTHER REFORT OF THE WORKINGMEN'S COMMITTEE. The Committee of Five, appointed by the workingmen for the purpose of discovering by means of personal investigation in the different wards of the city where actual destitution exists, and reporting the same, with the object of having it relieved, have determined upon calling a meeting of the workingmen on Thursday morning next, at ten o'clock, from whence it is intended that they shall march in a body to the Park, where the committee will read an account of their proceedings up to Wednesday evening from the time of their appointment. The committee have discovered that by far the greatest amount of misery exists in the Sixth and Eleventh wards.

Several thousand workingmen congregated around Wagstaff House yesterday morning, corner of Seventy ninth street, where the bureau of the Superintendent is located. Judging from their appearance, they were mostly laboring men, few being mechanics. Notwith standing the pressing wants which they felt, and their anxious efforts to secure employment, there was no drunk be sober, industrious and well inclined. Hearing that the Commissioners were putting on the requisite num-ber of men, they waited in expectation that the dis-tress they felt, and the influence each one brought to bear, would result in getting work; but, after waiting from an would result in getting work; but, after waiting from an early hour in the morning until half-past one o'clock, they were told no more men would be taken on that day. Indeed, there is no chance for any further employment, as our reporter was informed that the one thousand men had been selected, with foremen, &c., and that fur ther application was useless. It would be well that the poor people understood this, so that no more of their time or patience should be consumed. Over four thousand letters, many of them containing thirty or forty names, have been received, requesting employment, and without success, as the applicants have been selected from applications sent in by the Aldermen of the various wards, and those only taken on who were known to be in distress and worthy of the employment. Besides the small number of hands previously employed, about three hundred more have been added, and when sufficient tools are made and the work well be proceeded with in such a manner as not to permit the severity of winter to interfere with the dismissal of any of the force employed. Consequently, all the winter, frost or snow, the thousand men will be kept on, until the 1st of April, until which time it is expected the \$250,000 will hold out. The work upon which the men are now employed is removing stone, and preparing for building a wall in the upper part of the park. They work in gangs of 15 or 20, a foreman over each gang, and overlocked by the Superintendent and his aids. An effort was made by some rowdies to create a disturbance; but the presence of Captain Montgomery, who is universally respected for his activity and urbanity, soon checked any disposition of the kind being manifested in acts. It is useless to make any further applications for employment at the Central Fark. The requisite number of hands are already engaged, and no more will be taken on. early hour in the morning until half-past one o'clock, they

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

The Board met at 7 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Present Commissioners Cooley, Butterworth, Gray, Hutchins Field, Green and Hogg.

A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Croton

Committee on Dramme, with power.

A communication from the Superintendent of Planting was received and read. The Superintendent of Planting
was authorized to purchase trees to the amount of \$2,500.

It was resolved, that the Superintendent be authorized,
with the advace and consent of the Executive Committee,
to purchase such number of spades and shovels, not exceeding one hundred each in number; hammers for breaking stone, not exceeding four hundred in number; stone
hammers not exceeding fifty in number, and such other
tools as may be required, to as amount not exceeding \$500.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay the laborers and
others employed on the park every fortnight.

The Superintendent of Planting, under the direction of
the Committee on Trees and Plants, was authorized to purchase two hundred loads of stable manure, to be delivered
on the land.

A report from the Finance Committee as to the amount

ber of men working on the nursery grounds—not to ex-ceed 100.

The monthly report of the Superintendent was received; also a report from the Chief Engineer, stating that in ac-cordance with the resolution of the Board the work had been resumed, and thus far 118 laborers, 30 cartmen, 8 double trucks and 7 foremen were employed. This force is engaged in carrying out the resolution of the Board of October 6, designating the character of the work to be ac-modificated.

Communications from the Executive Committee of the Unemployed—John Joseph Rink, A. Hetchkiss, Messrs, Higgins, Bayley, Hinchman, Church and others—were referred to appropriate committees.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at one o'clock.

THE BOARD WANTS THE CITY TO GIVE THEM \$50,000 FOR THE OUTDOOR POOR.

The Board of Ten Governors met at 4 o'clock P. M.—C.

THE POOR IN THE INSTITUTIONS The return of the wardens of the different institution

The return of the wardens of the different institutions show that 7,312 persons are cared for by the city, of which 1,388 are in the Almshouse proper. On November 16, 1836, there were only 5,921 persons in the institutions, showing an increase of 1,381 in one year.

**F50,000 row min outdook room asked for ...

**Mr. Gunness introduced the following resolution:—

Whereas, in the estimates of appropriation for the Almshouse Department for the year 1838, the amount required for donations of money to outdook poor is stated to be \$30,500; and whereas, the applications for temporary relief have already increased to an unprecedented extent, and will further increase, as the severe weather approaches, and the inability of the working population to obtain employment; and whereas, by granting said temporary relief it will prevent many from seeking refuge in our institutions, which, under present circumstances, will be full to their utmost capacity, therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committees on Supplies and Finance to report, without delay whether it would not be advisable to apply for an extra appropriation of \$50,000 to be applied solely for the purpose of affording temporary relief to those who are in destitute circumstances and unable to obtain employment, or are otherwise incapable of gaining a livelihood during the coming winter, and that no greater amount of said \$50,000 be drawn from the City Treasury than will be sufficient to meet the specific object.

The above was carried without opposition.

AFEMEN FINTENTIAN.

AFEMEN FINTENTIAN.

AFEMEN FINTENTIAN.

AFEMEN FINTENTIAN.

The motion was carried, when the Board adjourned.

City Intelligence.

LADIES' FAIR AT THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEP rion.—This fair promises to be as popular as that which was given at the Crystal Palace about a year ago, and, in proportion to its extent and the variety of articles displayed, will, there is no doubt, be as successful. It cer-tainly possesses as much interest, and those who were at that exhibition should not fail to see it if they would revive the pleasant recollections which that occasion has left in the minds of all who visited it. There are over left in the minds of all who visited it. There are over twenty tables under the charge of ladies from nearly every church in the city, and the manner in which they are arranged reflects no little credit on their artistic bate. Many of the articles which were exhibited at the Crystal Palacen Malair will also be disiayed here, and among them that extraordinary majical gold headed cane with which such wonders were accomplished in a financial way. This cane is to re-appear, and the panopticon will be revived under the auspices of the celebrated Madame Stracknowitch. In addition to those and the thousand other attractions that are presented, there is an excellent band, and occasionally some capital vocal music, which alone is worth going to hear. It will be strange if, with all these inducements, the fair is not a success, despite of the hard times and the pressure in the money market.

The WORTH MONUMENT.—The sub-committee on carriages met at 11 A. M. yesterday, and made arrangements

riages met at 11 A. M. yesterday, and made arrangements with E. Van Ranst, Eq., to furnish all the carriages that with E. Van Ranst, Esq., to furnish all the carriages that shall be required on the occasion of the deposition of the remains of Major General Worth in the monument recently erected to his memory. Several plans of the cate falque were presented, and a number of undertakers were present and asked for the job of making it. At II A. M. the sub-committee having the general management of the arrangements for the proper celebration of the occasion (25th inst.) met. Ceuncilman Warner moved that no persons be allowed tellhave coaches except invited guests or those having tickets. The motion was adopted. It was also decided that no coach should be allowed in the line of procession unless under direction of the committee. The proprietors of hotels and the shipping will be invited to have their flags waving at half mast during the day. A request will be made to the Police Commissioners for a sufficient police force to keep order during the procession.

Excess Boand.—The forty-fourth session of the Board was held yesterday, and the forty-fifth session will be held to-day at one o'clock. The remaining five days will

was held yesterday, and the forty-fifth session will be held to-day at one o'clock. The remaining five days will be pressed through and leave the liquor dealers to the tender mercies of the law and lawyers. The Beard will commence a series of suits to test the validity of the law, and thus avoid the multiplicity of suits. It is proposed to select for suit one hotel keeper, one person who keeps several liquor stores, one dealer in liquor under five gallons but not drank on the premises, one non-resident applicant, and such other cases as will present all the issues under this law. The will avoid all unnecessary and harrassing suits, and give the liquor dealers a fair chance to defend their supposed rights.

Arrival of the Hammonia, Glasgow and Artel. The steamship Hammonia, Captain Schwensin, which left Hamburg on the 1st instant, arrived at this port early

yesterday morning.
She brings four hundred and five passengers. The British steamship Glasgow, Captain Goodwin, which left Glasgow on 31st of October, arrived yesterday morning

Bremen, and Southampton 4th inst., arrived last night She brings one hundred and eighty-four passengers.
The Hammonia brought the following

A. Schumacher & Co. \$31,500 R. Steg. \$1,500
L. E. Amsinch 20,000 R. Froehlich 1,00
Von Seht, Schmilinsky & Co. 5,000 Wm. Michahelles. 3,000
Total

Congressmen.
Upon the invitation of Hon. John B. Haskin, democratic member of Congress elect from the district composed of Rockland and Westchester counties, the New York city members elect partook of a dinner at Delmonico's las evening, and after the dinner indulged in a conversation on a matter of considerable importance to themselves and their adherents, but of very little interest to the public. It might be supposed that the near approach of the Pecember session of Congress would have had the effect of making the democratic Congressmen anxious to come to some understanding respecting the person whom they should support for Speaker of the House in the caucus that would be called as soon as they arrived in Washington. Nay, more, it would naturally seem that they would be desirous of exchanging views on questions of great national interest—on the Kansas trouble, or the Mormon difficulties, or the new issue that will be forced on their attention, growing out of the financial interestion of those questions that brought the congressional dignity and wisdom together yesterday. The important matter upon which they deliberated was who should be the persons they would recommend to Collector Schell for inspectors and tide waiters at the Custom House, and they spent over three hours in the deliberation.

It had been expected that eleven members of Congress would be present, but only eight persons sat down to the table. Although Mr. Haskin was the host, he gracefully yielded the chair to Horace F. Clark, of the Eighth district. At 5 o'clock the guests took their seats, and proceeded to tickle their democratic palates with the following bill of fare: evening, and after the dinner indulged in a conversation

_		
Consessor socraso	Huitres, Potage Colbert, Crabs farcies, Basse à la Chambord, Fliet de beuf à la Roths- child, Pommes Sautée, Chapon à la Godard, Chouxfeurs, Riz de Veau aux point d'as- perges,	Queues d'artichauds, Becasse grillee, Petits pois, Faisans rôtis, Salade, Cabinet pudding, Glace, Charlotte Russe, Potres Français, Raisins de Californie, Dessert assorti.

After the dinner the deliberation commenced. There was no formal speaking; all was conversational and off-hand. The Chairman, Mr. Clark, spoke feelingly of the pittiless manner in which the office seekers had run him down. Every member of the Convention that nominated him—and it was a large one, representing all the wards on the upper end of the Island—was an applicant for a position in the Coatom House. Mr. Schell was soon to announce his appointees, and they, the city congressmen, had to make up their minds as to the persons they would unitedly support. ly support.
The work of the evening then commenced, and for fur ther particulars the expectants must inquire of Collector

The Congressmen departed for home about 9 o'clock.

"Sailor Dan," whom the Coroner's jury declared to be one of the murderers of Teresa Spitzlin, and who has been missing since the night of the murder, was arrested yesterday afternoon on board the ship Emerald Isle, which was out in the stream, and was to have sailed out which was one in the stream, and was to have sailed out by the first tide. The vessel was bound for Liverpool. The officers of justice have been uncoasing in their ca-deavors to find the missing culprit, who managed to get out of their way with great skill and advoitness. At one out of their way with great skill and adroitness. At one time he was reported to be in Philadelphia, at another in Brooklyn, but it is to be doubted whether he has been out of the city, since the night of the murder. He now confesses to having been concealed for some time at the house of his mother, in Hague street. From facts in the possession of the Second ward police, they had reason to believe that "Salior Dan" had gone on board the Emerald Isle, and acting hapecter Weed deputised officers Pool and Van Norden to board the vestel and see if the culprit was on board. The Emerald Isle at his time was about four miles below the Battery, off Bedlee's Island, waiting for a favorable tide. The officers took a boat and went on board, and in a very short time "Salior Dan" was recognized by the officers. He seemed much troubled at being arrested, and said, sukily, "I suppose you want me on account of that old woman who was murdered in Greenwich street." The officers said they did, whereupon he declared that he was innocent, and alleged that Mr. Seltzlin did he rethe beach whether the selection of the late of the late of the late.

Charles J. Walker, doing business on the second floor of No. 177 Greenwich street, was taken into custody yester Court, on charge of having dealt in obscene literature, to

day by Sergeant Colfax, of the Jefferson Market Police
Court, on charge of having dealt in obscene literature, to
the prejudice of good morals and public decency. In the
month of September last Mr. William S. Bephens, of No.
183 West Nineteenth street, went before Justice Flandresu,
at the above mentioned police court, and made the following affidavit against the accused:

Wm. S. Stephens, of No. 183 West Nineteenth street,
being duly sworn, deposed that one Charles Walker, who
occupies the back room on the second floor of premises
No. 177 Greenwich street, vends, and sells and keeps at
said place for the purpose of sale, gross, vulgar and obscene books and prints, and that men, boys and others
frequent said place and receive the said obscene books
and prints for the purpose of vending and selling them
about the landings and wharves of said city. Deponent
further says that said place is the reserved fidle and victous
persons who deal in lewd books and prints, and that the
vending of said books and prints is prejudicial to good
morals and public decency, and prays that he may be
arrested and deali with as the law directs.

Upon the strength of the above affidavit a warrant was
issued for the arrest of the accused, but the officers
were unable to find him until yesterday, when
they made a descent upon his office and there captured
him. A large quantity of yellow covered literature, emanating from the pen of Psul de Kock, and other no less
immoral writers, was seized by the police and conveyed
to the office of the property clerk in Broome street.

Walker was brought before Justice lavison, at the Second
District Police Court, where he was held to ball in the sum
of \$500 to answer. John N. Talmadge, of 323 Hudson
street, became the prisoner's bail, whereupon he was
liberated from custody.

CAPTURS OF A BURGLER AND BECOVERY OF STOLEN

GOODS.

On Sunday evening the grocery and provision store of Hiram Williamson, No. 173 West street, was burglariously entered by a couple of boys and a quantity of segars stolen entered by a couple of boys and a quantity of segars stolen therefrom. The scamps, after ransacking the desks in the office, tried to force an entrance into the safe, but they failed in the attempt. They managed to open the secret slide which conceals the keyhole, but lucklif they did not succeed in getting the door opened. Officer Hamblin, of the Third ward police, being informed of the affair succeeded, after no little labor, in tracing the stolen goods to the stores of two different receivers. From them he procured such information as led to the arrest of a youth named Albert Gardiner, who was promptly taken before Alderman McOnnell, at the Lower Police Court, and there committed for examination. It is probable that Gardiner's accomplice will be arrested to day, and that the remainder of the stolen property will be recovered.

THE WATER STREET ROBBERY CASE.

ner's accomplice will be arrested to day, and that the remainder of the stolen property will be recovered.

THE WATER STREET ROBBERY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEALD.

NEW YORK, NOY, 16, 1857.

In your paper of the 16th inst., under the caption of "Police Intelligence," you state that a man by the name of John Williams was stincked and robbed of thirty cents and a pencil case on Friday night, and you give my name as one of the party who was caught in the act by the Fourth ward police.

Now as I presume you, as well as every other porpanist, desire to give publicity to the truth, and would not knowingly damage the character of any citizen, you will therefore please give the true version of the occurrence, which is as follows—on the might in question I was in the house No. 32 Water street. I went there with a friend for the purpose of taking a glass of ale. The mass, Williams, who alleged that he was robbed, was in the house before me. There was no noise, no violence used towards him of any nature or kind; he was free to go or stay, just as he pleased. After being in the house about a quarter of an hour a policeman knocked at the door, and Williams, who was drunk, made a charge against McCine for robbing and bearing him. I was anxious to know what the charge would amount to, and went voluntarily to the station house; and when there, greatly to my surprise. Williams charged me with being one of the party who robbed him. This, of course, I indictannily dended, and pronounced it a faise hood, which I again repeat. I will, in conclusion, state that I am a mechanic; that I make my living honorably and respectably. I am known to some of the most respectable citizens in New York, and can with centidence call upon them to lessify to my great character. You will do me the favor to give inscribion to the foregoing in your next issue.

JAMES TRISTRAM.

Taffanelli, Dubruel and Rocco—a finer distribusion than on its first performance, when it was received with the great-

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPERBOR COURT.—Nos. 49, 104, 645, 665, 539, 647, 680, 628, 653, 482, 698, 699, 702, 703, 710, 714, 716, 178, 1897, 591, 690, 581, 124, 88.

UNITED SYSTEM DISPOSET COURT.—Nos. 13, 31, 24, 25, 41, 46, 48, 19, 57, 8, 21, 90, 14, 27, 6, 38, 40.

Stabbed in Three Places-Escape of the

About ten o'clock last night a murder was com in Nos. 16 and 17 North William street by three foreigners, supposed to be Spaniards, who were drinking in the the perpetration of the crime. The following are the particulars which our reporter obtained on visiting the scene of the murder:-An old man, named Hilton, the lat Mr. Vincent and the three young fereigners were all sitting at a table in Mr. Vincent's saloon, drinking together in the most sociable manner. They had been together for a considerable time, when Vincent expressed a desire t leave, and had proceeded some distance towards the door before the foreigners, who had be a all along pressing him to stay longer and drink more, a last succeeded in persuading him to remain. Vincenthen resumed his seat at the table and the drinking waresumed. He had, it appears, a considerable amount o money about his person, and imprudently commenced counting it before them. While he was in the act of doing so, however, one of the young men seized him, and a scuffle ensued. During the struggle Hilton received a severe blow from a glass bottle over the eyebrow, and he was very soon overpowered. All of his assailants appear to have been armed, and in the struggle he received three stabs in the breast, any one of which it appears was sufficient to cause death. When they had accomplished the horribledeed and secured the money which Vincent had on his person, they rushed out of the door into the street; but the cry of "murder" was now raised by some one, and the night watchman who was on duty near the place, succeeded in getting hold of one of them. After detaining him for a moment, however, he, by some means or other, subsequently permitted him to escape, after which he ran on in the track of his two associates, who went in the direction of Frankfort street. No arrest has been made by the police, as yet; but as the appearance of the men is well known, it is believed that their arrest cannot be long delayed. They are young men, of a sailow complexion—two of them having dark mounts abios, and wearing dark clothes, boots and Kossuth hats. They are genteel in their manner and appearance, have a good deal to say, and talk English imperfectly and with a foreign accent. Hiltion's temple is severely cut by the wound which he received from the bottle; but, beyond having his nervescensiderably tried, h Vincent and the three young fereigners were all sitting

NOMINATION OF DANIEL F. TIEMANN AS THE INDE-PENDENT CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

The committee appointed at the mass meeting 66 cits zens held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 14th instant, zens held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 14th instant, to confer with other committees representing various political organizations, and report the name of a suitable candidate for the Mayoraity, have performed the duty assigned to them with careful deliberation and a profound sense of their responsibility to the community, and announce that they have accepted the issue which the citizens of New York have been dared to meet, between the continuance of the present corrupt administration of the affairs of the city, and a thorough reform of crying abuses, by presenting for the suffrages of their fellow citizens for Mayor, the name of Daniel F. Tiemann whose long life of industry, integrity, and public usefulness in our midst is a guarantee that so far as an honest executive officer can restore the prostrate character of this oppressed city to its former high reputation, his election as the people's candidate will accomplish an object so dear to every inhabitant of this great metropolis.

JAY JARVIS. WM. HENRY ANTHON.

reat metropolis.
JAY JARVIS,
JOHN KERR,
G. A. CONOVER,
R. A. WITHAUS,
R. A. KIRBY,
NEW YORK, NOV. 17, 1857. WM. HENRY ANTHON, ROBERT T. HAWS, WM. H. APPLETON, ABRAM HEWITT, J. M. REID.

New York, Nov. 17, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC GOUNCHMEN NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic Councilmen Convention met last night. Annexed is the result of their deliberations:—
Fourth District.—The Convention for nominating Councilmen in this district, which is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth wards, assembled at Tammany Hall, where a powerful and angry lobby created a good deal of disturbance. After a confused session, the following persons were declared the regular nominees for Councilmen, viz.—Martin Gilmartin, of the Sixth ward; Peter Crawford, of the Eighth with A. A. McCarty, of the Phird ward; Geo. W. Bickford, Monte fourth ward; and W. W. Judson, of the Fifth ward. The mob outside broke into the Convention before the sixth person was chosen to complete the ticket. The officers retused to give our reporter any other names, as none, they said, were properly nominated.

Fifth District.—The Democratic Nominating Convention of the Fifth Senatorical district met at the corner of avenue C and Fourth street last evening, and nominated Charles G. Cornell. Andrew Mullgam, Benjamin T. Rhodes, Edward Coafello, John C. Frazier and John Van Tine as candidates for councilmen for said district.

Sixth. District.—The Democratic Convention for the

Charles O. Richardson; Egnicenin ward, one-call fand John A. Smith.

Seventh District.—The Democratic Councilmen Convention of this district met last night, and agreed to support the following named persons:—Wm. M. Kelly, C. Purley, Henry A. Genet, Fred. Beaty, David Armstrong and James

Henry A. Genet, Fred. Beaty, David Armstrong and James Mooney.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

First District.—The Republican Judicial Convention for the First district met last night, and nominated James H. Welsh for Police Justice. The nomination for Civil Justice was postponed till Monday.

Scienth District.—The American Aldermanic Convention for the Seventh district met last night at Convention hall, Wooster street, and after an informal ballot adjourned to Saturday evening at the Jefferson Market rooms, when the nomination will be made. The following was the ballot for the highest candidates, ninety-seven votes being cast:—A. M. C. Smith received 46; J. Kennard, 37; scattering, 10.

WALLACK'S TREATRE—A New COMENT.—A new comedy, under the somewhat clumsy title, "A Maiden Wife; or, Romance after Marriage," was produced here last night to a refreshingly full house. The authors of the comedy, Messrs. F. B. Goodrich and T. L. Warden, have heretofore messrs. F. B. Goorica and T. L. Warden, have nerewore essayed the perilous sea of dramatic writing in an unsuc-cessful adaptation of M. Octave Feutilet's "Dallis," which was played at Burton's theatre last season. They have not, however, deserted their first love. The comedy of was played at Burton's theatre last season. They have not, however, deserted their first love. The comedy of last night is founded upon two French proceeds, one of which, at least, belongs to the author of "Dalila." Both procedes are moulded together with some tact, but not with sufficient skill to give the play that directness and purpose which is one of the prime requisites in dramatic construction. The hero of the main plot, Ernest Devereux, (Lester) has just been married with Louise (Miss S. Stevens). Ernest is over thirty, and blaze. Louise over-hears a conversation between her husband and his brother which proves to her that the marriage is only one of consenses. She, a "gashing young thing," does not approve of this, and is much cut up by it. She therefore lays plans to provoke his jealousy and excite him to love at the same time, in which she is entirely successful. In the other plot we have a Countess and Count who get up a strong fitration, the perils of which are amusing enough to fill up almost two acts. The Countess, for some mysterious purpose, puts forward her intendant, Mudwit, (Mr. Blake,) as her husband, and the success of the play may be ascribed chiefly to the acting of this part, and it really has nothing whatever to do with the main story of the comedy.

The dialogue of this piece is very well written, always pleasant, and often witty. There are some radical faults in the construction, and the first act is very slow. The fun in the second and third acts, however, redeems the dulness of the first. As far as the acting is concerned, the honors of the night belong to Mr. Blake. He created a character out of some shreds and patches, and gave us another proof the breadth of his humor and the versatility of his genius. Mr. Lester and Mr. Walcott had but hittle to do, and did that in a gentlemanly and inoffensive way. The heroine was played by Miss Sevens—an actrese, we presume, quite new to the boards—in an extraordinary manner. In the first act she seemed to be attempting an imitation of an act

indeed.

The play was short, and the end rattled off with a rustle dance. The audience received all favorably, and at the end Mr. Lester made a neat speech of thanks on behalf of the authors.

COroner's Office.

THE CANAL STREET SHOOTING CASE—VISIT OF THE CORONER TO THE HOSPITAL—CONDITION OF THE WOUNDRD MAN.

Yesterday Coroner Connery proceeded to the New York Hospital for the pugpose of holding an ante mortem examination in the case of Henry Hamilton, the young man who was shot in the cyster and drinking saloon of John John sen, No. 385 Canal street, on Monday morning, by a man named John Moroney. The wounded man was found to be quite wild and incoherent in his manner, so it was thought idle to make any attempt at procuring his affidavit in relation to the occurrence. Coroner Connery there fore postponed the examination until to-day, when he will pay another visit to the bediede of the wounded man, and endeavor to obtain from him a full statement of the occurrence as, it took place on the merning of Monday. Moroney yet remains locked up in the Tombs, there to await the result of Hamilton's injuries.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Additional Particulars of the Mormon Attack on the Government Trains.

Col. Alexander substantially confirming all the reports in the newspapers respecting the destruction of contractors trains by the Mormons. Brigham Young has issued a pro clamation to the United States troops, defying the govern determined form, and ordering the troops to keep out of they may do so, provided they give up their arms and ammunition. Col. Alexander, in reply, states to Young that the troops were there by order of the President, and would be disposed of as the commanding General saw

We annex a sketch of the life of Brigham Young. It is rather favorable to the Prophet as the authorities are all

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG-HIS IN-TRODUCTION TO THE FAITH-HIS EARLY MISSIONARY TRAVELS-HIS EARLY TROUBLES WITH THE

GENTILES—HE RISES IN THE CHURCH—GOES TO ENGLAND—RETURNS AND SUCCEEDS TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH—OUTWITS AN UNITED STATES MARSHAL—REGIRA FROM ILLINOIS—PITS OUT THE MORMON BATTALION FOR THE MEXICAN WAR—IS APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF UTAH—HIS LIFE, HABITS, CHARACTER, ETC., ETC.

Brigham Young, the President, Prophet, Seer and Revela or of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and Governor de facto of the Territory of Utah, is unquesionably, after Kings, Emperors and Presidents, the man on whom the attention of the civilized world is most dihave accorded a higher share of the world's attention than to "Brother Brigham," as they are the representatives of their nations; otherwise we should be forced to any living man. The recent reports from Utah, indicating that he is about to come before the world in a new rôle have induced us to delve among the records of the movements of which he is now the leader for traces of his past life which cannot fail to interest the reader.

Brigham entered upon his mortal career on the 1st of now in his fifty-sixth year. His father was a farmer

June, 1801, at Whitehaven, Vermont, and is consequently now in his fifty-sixth year. His father was a farmer, originally from near Boston, Mass. When Brigham was about it year old the family came to this State. Of his early life but little has yet been published. In his public discourses he frequently alludes to it, but from all that he has said we can glean nothing remarkable. Believing in the virtue of labor, he often claim; to have had a rough and plentiful share of it, and gives credit to his parents for initiating him early into the real sources of independence. Brigham is no but house plant. The only respitch he enjoyed from the labor of the field and workshop was during the thirteen days he went to school. Indebted to his parents for moral training, he says of himself—From the days of my youth, and I will say from the day that I came upon the stage of action to act for myself, there never was a boy, a man, either old or middle aged, that ever tried to live a life more pure and refined than your humble servant. I have not infringed upon any law, or trod upon the rights of my neighbors; but I have tried to walk in the paths of righteousness, and live an humble life that I might gain eternal happiness. I make bold to speak thus, though in the Fastern world it is quite unpopular to speak in one's own praise; but, since I have become a Western man, I can make stump speeches."

When about thirty years of age, Mormonism was introduced to him by Elder Samuel H. Smith, a brother of the Prophet Joseph. In 1832 he was baptized, and soon after was ordained to the ministry of the new faith. In September of the following year he joined the body of "Sants" at Krittand, Ohio, where the leaders of the movement were then located. It was here and at this date that Brigham's career began which has carried him to his present position. Brigham has ever been eloquent in his advocacy of the cause he had espoused, but it was work and not talk that brought him into the foreground. He seems to have conceived, from his first connec

States, Brigham being especially appointed to "open the door to the remnant of Joseph who dwell among the Gentiles."

In 1836 he was present at and assisted in the dedication of the temple at Kirtland, on which occasion he is reported to have delivered an address in another language, or to him unknown tongue, "by the power of the spirit" as did the ancient Apostiles on the day of Pentecoet at Jorusalem. From this time he preached much in the States and took a lively interest in building up the gathering places, both in Ohio and in Missouri. In the former the young Prophet Joseph had a sea of troubles to contend with, to which the unfaitful disciples contributed largely. Brigham stood by him in his troubles, and thereby drew upon himself probably quite as much enmity as that which had fallen to the lot of the Prophet, by reason of which he had to fly for his life, in December, 1837. He then went to Missouri and with his family settled there.

The troubles in Kirtland and Missouri led many to apostatize, even in the very highest ranks of Mormondom. The President of the Twelve Apostles having jouled over, Brigham, by seniority, succeeded him and was consequently at the head of the second quorum in authority. In 1838 the Saints in Missouri had great difficulty to get along with the Gentiles. It was a dreadful year of trouble, of which Brigham had a full share. His usual activity and prominent position signaled him out as a man to be got rid of. The Anti-Mormons bere down heavily upon him, and to save sweet life he had to fly a second time. This cozed out and got to the ears of the Gentiles. In latter determined to hinder its accomplishment, and before the appointed day not a Mormon was left in the county. Regardless of the threats that had been profusely made against any Mormons returning Joseph Smith, with Brigham and the Twelve, had come in different directions to a given rendezvous, and between midnight of the 25th and dawn of the 26th of March, 1839, they rode into the public square together, passed through the

had fallen on his shoulders, and though Joseph had gone beyond the vale, his spirit and priesthood were with Brigham. At the October semi-annual conference of the same year, Brigham and the twelve were almost unanimously recognized the "First Presidency of the Church." The dissenters soon cleared out of the city, following different leaders, and Brigham was to all intents and purposes the guiding spirit of the movement.

To build the temple and carry out Joseph's measures was the rule which Hrigham had down for himself and people. He made no pretensions to new revelations in his own favor, but claimed for Joseph the highest place in their affections, and declared that the martyr had laid out work enough for them for twenty years to come. In the midst of trouble and constant threatenings from the anti-Mormons Brigham kept the Saints on the Temple till the very day of their abandonment of the city.

After the death of Jeseph, Brigham became, as he termed it, the target for the fire of the enemy; but he resolved on a different policy to that of his former leader. Joseph had been dragged before courts forty-eight times. Brigham resolved never to be taken. He warnet his enemies to keep off, for he should never submit to the outrages he had seen Joseph subjected to, and sooner than be dragged from that day he is reported to have carried arms. A short time before the expulsion from Nauvoo he was put to the test; but instead of resorting to the terrible he very handsomely outwitted the United States Marshal, and saved his powder and the et ceteras which such a use of saltpetre and brimstome would undoubtedly have brought about. The Marshal came to town, and as one of their free and easy poets has it.—

Searched the temple up and down,
And told the Saints, both old and young.
He'd serve a writ on Brigham Young.

—But it was no go; Brigham was fully posted, and cluded the vigilance of his pursuer. His carriage stood waiting for him at the temple door; the Marshal and his posses watched it, as they had abundant evidence that he was within that edifice. Brigham perceiving that the Marshal would linger round, placed his cloak and fur cap on a faithful clder of his own stature and much of his appearance. Being rather cold, the representative of the Prophet had the advantage of drawing his cap well down on his cranium and muffling up. Accompanied by another clder, who escorted him to Brigham's carriage door, shook hands cordially with him and wished him good bye, bogus Brigham was just stepping in when the Marshal politely informed him that he was a prisoner. After "By what authority?" and a few kindred questions, the Marshal and his prisoner, followed by the posse, rode off to the house of a Mormon lawyer. Every preliminary step being taken for the defence of the prisoner, the Marshal, prisoner and counsel were hurried off to Carthage. The Marshal, much pleased with his success and having no unpleasant feeling for the prisoner, was clasty on the way, and laughed heartily when he told how one time he had placed the wrong man in the hands of an efficial on some trifling business. "Bogus Brigham," as the representative was afterwards called, smited but kept his secret. Arrived in Carthago the news scon spread. The curious flocked to the hotel where the prisoner was confined and well guarded by the posse with drawn swords and ready pistols. Some outside friends of Brigham came with them, and before they retired to rest the poke was played out. The Marshal , half afraid to pop the question, at hast get out "Are you not Brigham came with them, and before they retired to rest the poke was played out. The Marshal expressed his regret at the troubie he had caused the wrong man, and being assured that the amusement quite com

MORMON HOSTILITIES ON THE PLAINS.

[Correspondence of the Buffalo Gourier.]

Forr Lavisworm, K. T., Nov. 5, 1867.

An express from Col. Johnston, with despatches for the War Department, arrived here last sight. The intelligence is important.

The Mormons attacked a provision train of the army of Utab, and have burned up seventy three wagons, containing about 160,000 rations. Col. Johnston, nevertheless, goes on, and is determined to establish himself in Salt Lake City. He declares himself resolved to winter there or nowhere. He is a man to inspire the fullest confidence, and will certainly do what he says. I fear our poor fellows will have a hard time of it, and will be forced to make headway against the largest odds. The expedition marched from here less than 1,500 strong, including the six companies Second dragoons, doout 400 men.) who were detained here by Governor Walker so long after the others had left, that it is very doubtful if they will be able to get though this season. Col. Johnston cannot, therefore, have had with him on his arrival in Utah, more than 1,500 men—supposing the dragoons to have succeeded in getting though. If they did not, he will not have more than 900 men—supposing the dragoons to have succeeded in getting though this scapen. Col. Johnston cannot, therefore, have had with him on his arrival in Utah, more than 1,500 men—supposing the dragoons to have succeeded in getting though this scapes. Grigham Young would be guilty of the extreme folly of doing what he has done. There remains now but one course for the government, and that is, to send out next Spring, at the earliest moment the grass on the prairies will admit of it, a force sufficiently strong to "wipe out" these secondereds.

Can it be possible that Bernheisel, the delegate, (who passed here on his way to Washington ten days ago,) will be permitted to take his sead in the house?

P. S.—Seventy-five instead of seventy-three wagons were destroyed, and they contained tents and clething, instead of rations. This train was in rear